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WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST RACISM
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA
AND RELATED INTOLERANCE

Preparatory Committee
Second session
Geneva, 21 May-1 June 2001
Item 5 of the provisional agenda

REPORTS OF PREPARATORY MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS

Report of the Regional Conference for Africa (Dakar, 22-24 January 2001)

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I. DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A PROGRAMME OF ACTION

A. Declaration

Preamble

We, African Ministers, meeting at Dakar from 22 to 24 January 2001, within the framework of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 52/111 of 12 December 1997,

Recalling the values and principles of human dignity and equality enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and all other related international instruments,

Recalling also the great importance African peoples attach to the values of solidarity, tolerance and multiculturalism, which constitute the moral ground and the inspiration for our struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, inhuman tragedies which Africa has been suffering for too long,

Realizing the urgent need to resuscitate and reinvigorate those cherished values, that the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance is a historical opportunity to achieve this objective, and that its outcome should therefore be result-oriented and bring added value to existing mechanisms,

Recalling the principles established by positive international law, including the non-applicability of statutory limitations to crimes against humanity,

Stressing that the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance is an arduous task, the proof from the most recent African experience being the enormous African sacrifices made and the unabated struggle waged for decades before Africa could convince the rest of the world of the imperative and urgent necessity of dismantling the abhorrent institutionalized racist system of apartheid,

Recognizing that racism, racial and ethnic discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance affect women differently from men, aggravate their living conditions and generate multiple forms of violence, thus limiting or denying their enjoyment of their human rights,

Bearing in mind that availing ourselves of this historical opportunity requires political will, intellectual integrity and the analytical capacity to draw lessons from past experiences with a view to avoiding their recurrence,

Expressing in this regard our sincere appreciation and paying tribute to countries and personalities all over the world who lent their valuable support to Africa during its struggle against institutionalized racism, colonialism and apartheid,

Acknowledging the important role of African and international non-governmental organizations, the media, national institutions and civil society in the fight against racism and encouraging them to intensify their endeavours in this respect,

HEREBY:

1. Salute the memory of all victims of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid all over the world;

2. Note with grave concern that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the two Decades for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be victims of varied, evolving and sophisticated contemporary forms of racism and racial discrimination, in particular nationals of different origins, migrant workers, asylum-seekers, refugees and foreigners;

3. Express our concern that beyond the material progress of racism is the disturbing fact that contemporary forms and manifestations of racism are striving to regain political, moral and even legal recognition in many ways, including through legislative prescriptions such as those relating to the freedom of expression, the platforms of some political parties and organizations, and the dissemination through modern communication technologies of ideas based on racial superiority;

4. Regret the flagrant contradiction that, in an era when globalization and technology have contributed considerably to bringing people closer together, the international community is evidently receding from the notion of a "human family" based on equality, dignity and solidarity;

5. Bear in mind that although the African continent has regrettably suffered ethnic violence, including instances of genocidal acts, it is not an exclusively racial phenomenon but has many deeply rooted national and international dimensions;

6. Express our deep concern that the socio-economic development of our continent is being hampered by widespread internal conflicts which are due, among other causes, to violations of human rights, including discrimination based on ethnic or national origin and lack of democratic, inclusive and participatory governance;

7. Also express our concern in this regard that external interference, mainly linked to the exploitation of minerals and the arms trade, an unfavourable international economic environment and foreign debt, are the main contributing factors in the spread of conflicts and instability in Africa;

8. Express our firm conviction that the development of democratic systems of government in Africa, which guarantee full access and representation of all sectors of our societies, respect for and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, equitable distribution of wealth and access to economic advancement, active promotion of peace, preventive diplomacy and conflict resolution and an equitable international economic environment, is an essential prerequisite for the prevention of conflicts and instability in Africa;

9. Recall the historical fact that among the most hideous manifestations of racial discrimination the African continent and Diaspora have suffered, namely the slave trade, all forms of exploitation, colonialism and apartheid, were essentially motivated by economic objectives and competition between colonial Powers for strategic territorial gains, appropriation, and control over and pillage of natural and cultural resources;

10. Affirm that the slave trade, particularly of Africans, is a unique tragedy in the history of humanity, a crime against humanity which is unparalleled, not only because of its abhorrent barbarism but also in terms of its enormous magnitude, its institutionalized nature, its transnational dimension, and especially its negation of the essence of the human nature of the victims;

11. Also affirm that the consequences of this tragedy, accentuated by those of colonialism and apartheid, have resulted in substantial and lasting economic, political and cultural damage to African peoples and are still present in the form of damage caused to the descendants of the victims by the perpetuation of prejudice against Africans in the continent and people of African descent in the Diaspora;

12. Stress the negative economic consequences of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, conscious that the economic difficulties of Africa cannot be explained exclusively by foreign factors and historical events and aware that it is nevertheless a reality that those factors and events have had profound crippling effects on the economic development of Africa and that justice now requires that substantial national and international efforts be made to repair the damage;

13. Reaffirm that the discriminatory treatment of foreigners and migrant workers established or practised in certain countries, inter alia concerning granting visas, work permits, conditions of family members, housing and access to justice, based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, are human rights violations which seriously contradict the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;

14. Also reaffirm that the stigmatization of people of different origins by acts or omissions of public authorities, institutions, the media, political parties or national or local organizations is not only an act of racial discrimination but also an incitement to the recurrence of such acts, thereby resulting in the creation of a vicious circle which reinforces racist attitudes and prejudices; such acts should be declared offences and crimes punishable by law;

15. Express our concern that the complicating dimension of this vicious circle contributes to and intensifies racially discriminatory social attitudes which cannot be criminalized by law;

16. Recall that without the necessary political will to recognize and assume responsibility for historical injustices and their contemporary forms and repercussions, programmes of action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as well as the anti-racist slogans and measures taken at the World Conference and at the regional and national levels, will not change deeply ingrained prejudices or reach the noble goal of a genuine human family based on equal dignity and equal opportunities;

17. Affirm that the first logical and credible step to be taken at this juncture of our collective struggle is for the World Conference to declare solemnly that the international community as a whole fully recognizes the historical injustices of the slave trade and that colonialism and apartheid are among the most serious and massive institutionalized forms of human rights violations;

18. Also affirm that this recognition would be meaningless without an explicit apology by the former colonial Powers or their successors for those human rights violations, and that this apology should be duly reflected in the final outcome of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance;

19. Recall that article 6 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination already contains the obligation to provide effective protection and remedies for everyone against any acts of racial discrimination which violate human rights and fundamental freedoms, a principle reaffirmed by numerous subsequent human rights instruments including the basic principles and guidelines on the right to a remedy and reparation for victims of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law;

20. Strongly reaffirm that States which pursued racist policies or acts of racial discrimination such as slavery and colonialism should assume their moral, economic, political and legal responsibilities within their national jurisdiction and before other appropriate international mechanisms or jurisdictions and provide adequate reparation to those communities or individuals who, individually or collectively, are victims of such racist policies or acts, regardless of when or by whom they were committed;

21. Also strongly reaffirm that as a pressing requirement of justice, victims of human rights violations as a result of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance should be assured effective protection and remedies as well as legal assistance, including the right to seek and receive just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for material and moral damage as a result of violations in the implementation of human rights standards;

22. Express the deep conviction that the right of everyone to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental human rights stipulated in article 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 6 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and article 7 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights undoubtedly applies to victims of racial discrimination;

23. Commend the work of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa established in compliance with the Paris Principles, especially their role in raising awareness through human rights education and training at the national level and in facilitating protection from and prevention of human rights violations, especially racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and all forms of racially motivated violence;

24. Encourage the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue its support for those African States that are in the process of establishing national institutions by providing training and resources, and strongly advise African States that have not yet done so to consider establishing effective and independent national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights;

25. Reaffirm that all individual human rights violations and collective violations such as racial discrimination should be condemned and appropriate remedies must be provided;

26. Express our conviction that applying a victim-oriented approach to victims of racial discrimination at both the national and the international level reaffirms the human values of tolerance and solidarity and thus strengthens the foundations of human rights law;

27. Affirm that, by enhancing the victims' right to benefit from international recognition and protection of their right to remedies and reparation, the international community strengthens its credibility in the cause of human rights, shows faith and human solidarity with victims, survivors and future human generations and reaffirms the principles of the equality and dignity of all human beings, accountability, justice and the rule of law;

28. Also affirm in particular that the victims' right to have access to justice is of special importance to victims of racial discrimination in the light of their vulnerable situation, socially, culturally and economically, and that the principle of equality of victims in legal systems is meaningless unless it is accompanied by affirmative action;

29. Note that other groups which were subjected to other scourges and injustices have received repeated apologies from different countries, as well as ample reparations, on a bilateral basis, from both public and private sources and lately through certain international organizations;

30. Affirm in that spirit that all human beings are equal and that all scourges and injustices should, therefore, be addressed with the same emphasis and that such fairness is a fundamental prerequisite for the creation of the peace of mind of all parties involved, which gives future efforts better chances of success;

31. Also affirm the commitment by States to comply with their obligations relating to the promotion and protection of the human rights of refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons;

32. Bear in mind the situation of vulnerability in which migrants frequently find themselves, owing, inter alia, to their absence from their State of origin and to the difficulties they encounter because of differences in language, customs and culture, as well as economic and social difficulties and obstacles to the return of migrants who are undocumented or in an irregular situation;

33. Recognize that the number of recent and ongoing conflicts around the world reveals that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance of peoples, groups and individuals are among the root causes of conflict and are very often also among its consequences, and in this regard recall that non-discrimination is a fundamental principle of international humanitarian and human rights law;

34. Note with grave concern the negative effects on health and the environment of environmental racism suffered, in particular, by countries in Africa, including the illicit dumping of toxic wastes and substances, hazardous working and living conditions and dangerous methods of extracting natural resources.

B. Recommendations for a Programme of Action

Recognizing the urgent need to translate the objectives of the Declaration into a practical and workable Plan of Action, we therefore recommend to the World Conference the following:

1. A follow-up mechanism, headed by the President of the World Conference and composed of five eminent persons from the different regions, appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General after due consultation with all regions, should be established. This mechanism will function in consultation with the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance of the Commission on Human Rights. This mechanism would be entrusted with the supervision of the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action to be adopted by the World Conference and with submitting an annual report to the United Nations General Assembly.

2. An International Compensation Scheme should be set up for victims of the slave trade, as well as victims of any other transnational racist policies and acts, in addition to the national funds or any equivalent national mechanisms aimed at fulfilling the right to compensation.

3. A Development Reparation Fund should be set up to provide resources for the development process in countries affected by colonialism.

4. The modalities of such reparation and compensation should be defined by the World Conference in a practical and result-oriented manner.

5. On a collective basis, such reparation should be in the form of enhanced policies, programmes and measures to be adopted by States which benefit materially from these practices in order to rectify, through affirmative action, the economic, cultural and political damage which has been inflicted on the affected communities and peoples in the full implementation of their right to development.

6. The International Compensation Scheme and the Development Reparation Fund should be financed not only from governmental sources but also by private contributions emanating in particular from those elements of the private sector which benefited, directly or indirectly, from transnational racist policies or acts.

7. An international observatory should be established to monitor racially discriminatory attitudes and acts, individual or collective, private or public, including by non-State actors, charged with the following tasks:

(a) To gather information about racial acts and related developments;

(b) To create and maintain, together with a coalition of non-governmental organizations working in the field of combating racism and in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, a Web site to receive and disseminate such information to the widest possible extent;

(c) To provide legal and administrative support and advice to victims of racial acts;

(d) To submit an annual report on its activities to the United Nations Secretary-General.

8. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights should disseminate, in the most accessible manner, through its Web site and other appropriate means, all the remedies available through international mechanisms to victims of racial discrimination, as well as the national remedies, hopefully enhanced and developed in implementation of the Programme of Action to be adopted by the World Conference.

9. The international media, through their relevant associations and organizations at both regional and international levels, should consider the elaboration of an ethical code of conduct with a view to prohibiting the proliferation of ideas of superiority, justification of racial hatred and discrimination in any form and promoting mutual respect and tolerance among all peoples and human beings.

10. States should ensure the enactment of legislation declaring illegal and prohibiting all political platforms, organizations and propaganda activities which promote and incite racial discrimination and recognizing that participation in such organizations is an offence punishable by law.

11. States should give the utmost importance to the observations and recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. To that effect, States should consider setting up appropriate national monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure that these observations and recommendations are duly addressed and that the relevant legislation is effectively implemented and that all necessary steps are taken to promote national harmony, equality of opportunity and good inter-ethnic and inter-racial relations.

12. States should review and reconsider their reservations to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination with a view to withdrawing reservations that are incompatible with the purpose and objectives of the Convention.

13. States should facilitate access to all appropriate methods of justice and provide legal assistance to victims of racial discrimination in a manner adapted to their specific needs and vulnerability, including exemption from fees, simplification of procedures, legal representation and establishment as appropriate of specially adapted jurisdictions to deal with such cases.

14. States that have not yet done so should adhere, as a matter of urgency and without reservations, to the Geneva Conventions on the protection of victims of international armed conflicts of 12 August 1949 and the two Protocols Additional thereto of 1977, as well as to other treaties of international humanitarian law. All States should carry out their obligation to respect and ensure respect for these fundamental norms.

15. States should enact, as a matter of the highest priority, appropriate legislation and take other measures required to give full effect to their obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular in relation to the rules prohibiting discrimination.

16. States should adopt legislation providing, in particular, for the prosecution and punishment of persons suspected of having committed or having ordered to be committed grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I and of other serious violations of the laws and customs of war, in particular in relation to the rules prohibiting discrimination.

17. States should also take seriously their humanitarian obligations, without discriminating between the different regions of the world, with regard to the principles of international cooperation, burden-sharing and the resettlement of refugees in their countries and, in this regard, provide additional support to those African countries hosting refugees to enable them better to discharge their humanitarian obligations.

18. States should intensify their efforts in the field of education to promote awareness of the evils of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in order to ensure respect for the dignity and worth of all human beings. In this context, States should develop, where appropriate, and implement specific sensitization and training programmes, formulated in local languages and for all categories of society, in particular young people, to combat racism.

19. States should take measures to facilitate the full and active participation of youth in the preparatory process of the World Conference at the national and international levels.

20. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is invited, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, concerned specialized and regional organizations, national institutions and non-governmental organizations active in the field of promotion and protection of human rights, to undertake periodic consultations and to encourage research activities aimed at collecting, maintaining and adapting the technical, scientific, educational and information materials produced by all cultures around the world to fight racism.

21. States should incorporate a gender perspective into all programmes of action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and involve women in decision-making to ensure their full and equal participation in the entire process of development of the economy and the output of their communities.

22. All States which have not yet done so should sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

23. Countries receiving migrants should strengthen training and awareness-raising activities designed for State personnel, especially the police and other civil servants in charge of enforcing laws, as well as teachers and local authorities, in order to prevent racial conflicts.

24. All States should take specific measures for the promotion and protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of vulnerable groups, especially children, youth, the disabled, people with HIV/AIDS, refugees and indigenous populations.

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

1. The Regional Conference for Africa in preparation for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance was held at Dakar from 22 to 24 January 2001, in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/78. The Conference held seven meetings.

A. Opening ceremony

2. The Conference was officially opened by His Excellency Mr. Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal, who delivered the keynote address to the Conference.

3. A statement was made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and Secretary-General of the World Conference, Mrs. Mary Robinson.

4. Mr. Said Djinnit, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), also addressed the Conference on behalf of Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of the OAU.

B. Attendance

5. The Conference was attended by African States Members of the United Nations, States from other regions, intergovernmental organizations, national institutions, United Nations bodies, United Nations human rights treaty bodies and mechanisms, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). For the list of attendance, see annex I.

C. Election of officers

6. At its first meeting, on 22 January 2001, the Conference elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairperson:	Mr. Cheikh Tidiane Gadio (Senegal)
Vice-Chairperson-Rapporteur:	Mr. Abdelkader Messahel (Algeria)
Vice-Chairpersons:	Mr. Martin Mabala (Gabon) Ms. Frances Rodrigues (Mozambique) Mr. Koang Tutlam Dung (Ethiopia)

D. Adoption of the agenda and rules of procedure

7. Also at the first meeting, the Conference had before it the provisional agenda and annotations to the provisional agenda (WCR/RCONF/DAKAR/2001/1) and a provisional programme of work for the Conference (WCR/RCONF/DAKAR/2001/2). The agenda and programme of work were adopted without a vote. For the agenda, see annex II.

8. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted as its rules of procedure, insofar as applicable, those elaborated by the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference at its first session (A/CONF.189/PC.1/21, annex IV).

E. Organization of work and other matters

9. Also at the first meeting, the Conference considered the organization of its work.

10. The Conference decided to divide the work of the Conference between the plenary and a Drafting Committee. The plenary would hear statements from participants in accordance with the Conference's programme of work. The Drafting Committee would undertake the elaboration of the draft declaration and recommendations and report back to the plenary. The Conference also decided to establish a Credentials Committee.

11. The composition of the Committees was as follows:

Drafting Committee

Chairperson:	Mr. George S. Nene (South Africa)
Vice-Chairpersons:	Ms. Monique Ilboudo (Burkina Faso) Ms. Amina Mohamed (Kenya) Mr. Aujjar Mohamed (Morroco) Mr. Eugène Nindorera (Burundi)

Credentials Committee

Chairperson:	Mr. Lemrabott Sidi Mahmoud Ould Cheikh Ahmed (Mauritania)
Vice-Chairperson-Rapporteur:	Ms. Joyce C. Banya (Uganda) Mr. Sitwala Mapenzi (Namibia) Mr. Bumaya André (Rwanda) Mr. Kobina Wudu (Ghana)

12. Also at the first meeting, it was agreed that the list of speakers would be opened at the beginning of the session for all participants. The closure of the list of speakers would be announced by the Chairperson well in advance.

13. At the same meeting, the Conference agreed to the recommendations of the Bureau that statements would be limited to 10 minutes for delegates, 5 minutes for observers and 3 minutes for non-governmental organizations.

14. For the list of documents, see annex III.

F. Meetings of the plenary

15. The first and second meetings of the plenary were held on 22 January 2001. The first meeting was chaired by Mr. Gadio. Mr. Mabala subsequently took the Chair.

16. Statements were made by the following African States: Egypt, Côte d'Ivoire, South Africa, Tunisia, Zimbabwe.

17. Mr. Claudio Moreno (Italy), on behalf of the Regional Conference for Europe (European Preparatory Conference against Racism of the Council of Europe), and Mr. Juan Enrique Vega Patri (Chile), on behalf on the Regional Conference of the Americas, addressed the plenary.

18. A statement was also made by Mr. Mame Ibrahima Tounkara, representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

19. The third and fourth meetings of the plenary were held on 23 January and were also chaired by Mr. Mabala.

20. Statements were made by the following African States: Algeria, Eritrea, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Mauritania, Rwanda, Swaziland.

21. Mr. Bahriyini Ali (Islamic Republic of Iran), representative of the National Organizing Committee for the Regional Conference for Asia, also addressed the plenary.

22. Statements were also made by the following observers: Mr. Armoogum Parsuramen, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; Mr. Ndoba Gasana, President

of the Rwandan Commission on Human Rights; Ms. P.F. Tlakula (South Africa), on behalf of African national institutions; Mr. Barney Pityana, African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; Ms. Ouedraogo Awa Ndèye, Chairperson of the Committee on the Rights of the Child; and Ms. Erica-Irene Daes, member of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

23. Mr. Halidou Ouedraogo presented the Declaration adopted by the Forum of Non-Governmental Organizations which was held at Dakar on 20 and 21 January 2001.

24. The fifth, sixth and seventh meetings of the plenary were held on 24 January 2001. They were chaired by Ms. Rodrigues, Mr. Dung and Mr. Gadio, respectively.

25. Statements were made by the following African States: Ghana, Malawi.

26. Statements were also made by the following observers: Mr. Alfred Nsope, Chairperson of the Malawi Human Rights Commission; Mr. Xavier Michel, Organisation internationale de la Francophonie; Mr. Zefferino Martins, Deputy Executive Secretary of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries; Ms. Gabriela Rodriguez, Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

27. The representatives of the following non-governmental organizations addressed the plenary: Ms. Stella Makanya, Women in Law and Development in Africa; Mr. Raymond Winbush, Race Relation Institute (USA); Ms. Alice Mogwe and Mr. Keith Benjamin, Disthwanelo: The Botswana Centre for Human Rights; Mr. Thomas Tchetmu, Comité d'action pour les droits de l'enfant et de la femme; Ms. Assiatou Sy, Association mauritanienne des droits de l'homme; and Mr. Mamadou Diallo, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

28. The seventh meeting of the plenary was dedicated to the consideration and adoption of the report of the Conference.

III. REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES

29. The Credentials Committee held four meetings. It was informed by a representative of the host Government that out of the 52 African States Members of the United Nations that had been invited, 43 had attended the Conference.

30. The Drafting Committee held six meetings, from 22 to 24 January 2001. It met in private sessions except for its fourth meeting, on 23 January, which was open for one hour to all observers, and its sixth meeting, on 24 January, which was a public meeting dedicated to the adoption of the Declaration and the Recommendations for a Programme of Action by the Regional Conference for Africa to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

31. At its first meeting, on 22 January 2001, the Committee discussed its method of work and decided to proceed with the consideration of the draft declaration and recommendations paragraph by paragraph. Paragraphs 1 to 12 were taken up at this meeting.

32. At its second meeting, on 23 January 2001, the Committee considered paragraphs 12 to 39.

33. At its third meeting, the Committee considered document WCR/RCONF/DAKAR/2001/L.1/Rev.1.

34. At its fourth meeting, the Committee continued the consideration of the draft declaration from paragraph 39 to paragraph 43.

35. At its fifth meeting, the Committee considered document WCR/RCONF/DAKAR/2001/L.1/Rev.2.

36. At its sixth meeting, on 24 January, the Chairperson of the Drafting Committee presented the report of the Committee and the final text of the draft declaration and recommendations (WCR/RCONF/DAKAR/2001/L.1/Rev.3) for consideration and adoption. The secretariat read out amendments which had been agreed to during the discussions in the Committee but were not reflected in the provisional text circulated at the meeting. Following the adoption of these amendments, the Chairperson called upon the Committee to adopt the Declaration and Recommendations for a Programme of Action.

37. The Committee adopted the Declaration and the Recommendations for a Programme of Action without a vote. The secretariat announced that delegations could present any editorial amendments through the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights within two weeks.

IV. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR AFRICA TO THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

38. At the seventh meeting of the plenary, on 24 January, Mr. Messahel presented the draft report of the Conference. The report was adopted without a vote.

Annex I

LIST OF ATTENDANCE

African States

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

States from other regions

Chile (on behalf of the Latin American Group), France, Holy See, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy (on behalf of the Council of Europe), Russian Federation, Sweden, United States of America.

National institutions

Comité sénégalais des droits de l'homme, Conseil consultatif des droits de l'homme du Maroc, Malawi Human Rights Commission, National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms of Cameroon, Rwandan Commission on Human Rights, Commission on Human Rights (South Africa), Uganda Human Rights Commission.

United Nations bodies and human rights mechanisms

Committee against Torture, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Committee on the Rights of the Child, Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, United Nations Information Centre Dakar and United Nations Information Centre Ouagadougou.

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Inter-governmental organizations

African Commission on Human and People's Rights, Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, Council of Europe, Organisation internationale de la Francophonie, Organization of African Unity, International Organization for Migration.

Other entities

International Committee of the Red Cross.

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status

Association of African Women for Research and Development, Baha'i International Community, African Commission of Health and Human Rights Promoters, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Council for Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa, Franciscans International, Human Rights Internet, Inclusion International, Inter-African Union for Human Rights, International Centre for the Social Protection of Human Rights - Interights, International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Centre for Ethnic Studies, International Commission of Jurists, International Council of Women, International Council for Adult Education, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Federation of Journalists, International Prison Watch, International Young Catholic Students, Minority Rights Group, United Methodist Church - General Board of Global Ministries, Women in Law and Development in Africa, World Peace Council.

Other non-governmental organizations

African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, African Indigenous and Minority Peoples Organization, Akina Mama Wa Africa, American Friends Service Committee, Amnesty International, Association des réfugiés mauritaniens au Sénégal, Association malienne des droits de l'homme, Association mauritanienne des droits de l'homme, Association pour la promotion des Batwa, Centre Africain pour l'éducation aux droits humains, Centre Nord-Sud, Comité arabe libyen des droits de l'homme, Comité d'action pour les droits de l'enfant et de la femme, Comité national de lutte pour l'eradication des séquelles de l'esclavage en Mauritanie, Columbia University Human Rights Institute, Disthwanelo: The Botswana Centre for Human Rights, Ford Foundation, Foundation for Tolerance Education, Ghana Committee on Human and Peoples' Rights, Human Rights Centre of the University of Pretoria, International Possibilities Unlimited (USA), Ligue africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples, Ligue centrafricaine des droits de l'homme, Ligue mauritanienne des droits de l'homme, Ligue tchadienne des droits de l'homme, Ligue tunisienne pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Mouvement burkinabé des droits de l'homme et des peuples. Observatoire congolais des droits de l'homme et des peuples, Organisation marocaine des droits de l'homme, Organisation guinéenne des droits de l'homme et du citoyen, Race Relation Institute (USA), Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, South African NGO Coalition (SANGOCO), YAAKAR-Réseau euroafricain pour le développement intégré, les droits de l'homme et les relations interculturelles, Zimrights.

Annex II

AGENDA

1. Opening of the session.

2. Election of officers.

3. Adoption of the agenda and rules of procedure.

4. Organization of work and other matters:

   (a) Establishment of the Credentials Committee;

   (b) Establishment of other committees;

   (c) Other matters.

5. Report of the committees.

6. Adoption of the draft declaration and draft recommendations for a programme of action.

7. Adoption of the report of the Regional Conference for Africa to the Preparatory Committee.

Annex III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Report of the Preparatory Committee on its first session (A/CONF.189/PC.1/21)

Provisional agenda and annotations to the provisional agenda (WCR/RCONF/DAKAR/2001/1)

Provisional programme of work for the Conference (WCR/RCONF/DAKAR/2001/2).

Draft declaration and recommendations of the Regional Conference for Africa (WCR/RCONF/DAKAR/2001/L.1)

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